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"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

Nevada City Nugget

COVERS RICHEST GOLD AREA IN CALIFORNIA

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Thinking Out Loud

By H. M. L.

In every community there is group who criticise the administration of justice habitually, who find fault with the officers who enforce the law, and in general express hatred for all those who enforce the law, all those charged with keeping the peace. These malcontents form the core of any movement to discredit peace officers and the courts. Some of them, at one time or another have collided with the law. They have been fined for drunkenness, disturbing peace, for violations of game or traffic laws. They carry resentment for years and when they see an opportunity, join in a pack and burst into full cry on the trail of officers whose duty it is to enforce the law, they go to it.

This phenomenon almost always occurs when some notorious outlaw bites the dust. The sensibilities of this group is then deeply shocked. If convicted of his crimes by a jury, the courts and members of the jury are attacked, The prosecuting attorney is showered with abuse. If killed outright while evading arrest, the cry is that he was a poor, unoffending wretch whose only fault was that he annoyed the sheriff or the chief of police, as the case may be.

The Ebaugh tragedy is a case in point. A considerable group of skeptics seems bent on convicting the sheriff and district attorney of wanton neglect of their duty in not arresting the man who shot Ebaugh, and of demanding a trial for murder, of the man who put an end to Ebaughs extraordinary and lurid career. Probably a great many of those who are signing petitions in circulation are convinced a miscarraiige of justice has taken place, however ignorant they may be of the facts and the law.

Let's deal first with the law. Any citizen may arrest any person charged with a felony. If a person so charged attempts to evade arrest, the citizen seeking to arrest him, may shoot him. Please note that the law does not require the citizen attempting to make the arrest prove that the man evading arrest was guilty of a felony, only that he was charged with a felony or suspected of it.

The fact is that Ebaugh was charged with two felonies, one of killing cattle and the other of killing a man, Henry Lewis. If he were innocent he had had ample time to surrender and stand trial. He did not choose to do so, though he had stood trial twice before, and had been acquitted of two felonies. So far as his experience with law enforcement went he had been given the "benefit of the doubt" on two occasions. He had eluded arrest on the cattle killing charge for almost a year and on the man killing charge, for a month. He was a fugitive from justice. Any citizen had a right under the law to arrest him and bring him to the sheriff's office. He refused to be arrested and was shot and killed.

Next came the coroner's inquest. The jury sittin in the cast consisted of 8 Grass Valley residents and two from Nevada City. This is mentioned to indicate that eight of the 10 man jury were not near Ebaugh's neighborhood and presumably were without prejudice. The jury of 10 men unanimously held Davis blameless.

Since that time, a gun has been discovered in the cabin. Ebaugh occupied when killed. No doubt remains in the minds of any reasonable man or woman, that Ebaugh was rushing for his gun, when he was shot. But whether he was or not makes no difference legally. Davis believed he was going for his gun and shot him when he avoided arrest, There was an element of self defense introduced here, but need not be pleaded, because, under the law, Davis was warranted in shooting Ebaugh for the simple reason that Ebaugh was evading arrest.

The arrest by citizens of a felon or one accused of felony, is unusual, though in the history of this country, there have been many. The shooting of a person accused of a felony by a citizen is considerably more rare. Nevertheless the law provides when a citizen so acts, he shall be held blameless. And Davis has been exonerated by the coroner's jury. However, if evidence should be discovered tending to show that Davis was guilty of a law violation, there is still a way to bring him to trial. The grand jury may convene to consider such evidence and vote an indictment if it points toward guilt. We feel confident that this will be done if any evidence of that kind develops.

We are not sufficiently versed in the history of this county to know whether this is the first time a citizen, making an attempt to arrest a person charged with a felony, has shot and killed the suspect. It may be the first. But in any event, we are convinced the coroner's jury rendered a just verdict.

BODY OF WILLIAM EBAUGH BORNE TO REST

Following the Episcopal service for the dead, read by Rev. Cedric Porter, rector of Trinity Church in Nevada City, the remains of William Ebaugh, charged with the murder of Henry Lewis on October 14th, were carried from the chapel of Hooper and Weaver Mortuary in Grass Valley Friday, and interred in the plot of the Hecker family in Pine Grove Cemetery outside Nevada City.

An audience of about 60 persons attended the service. Four men volunteered their services as pall bearers when called upon by Howard M. Edwards, deputy coroner. The plot in which Ebaugh rests contains the remains of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Hecker, and two uncles who died in the influenza epidemic of 1918.

Ebaugh was shot and killed by Irvin W. Davis, a citizen who attempted to arrest him, on the morning of November 17th. He died on the porch of a cabin a mile and half from White Cloud, 12 miles east of Nevada City. Davis, who had discovered that the cabin was occupied, lay in wait concealed in the woods. Ebaugh for whom a citizens committee had offered a reward of $300, 'dead or alive", appeared about 10 o'clock on his porch. According to the testimony of Davis before the coroner's jury, Davis waited, while he identified him, until Ebaugh made his third appearance on the porch. He then called on Ebaugh to surrender. Ebaugh made a rush for the cabin door and died instantly when Davis shot him.

At the time of his death, Sheriff Carl J. Tobiassen had hunted Ebaugh for a year on a charge of killing cattle, and had redoubled his efforts for a month on a charge of murdering Henry Lewis, wounded veteran of World War II, who was hunting deer with his father, brother, and Fred Reed. According to evidence in the sheriff's possession Lewis was shot immediately when he stumbled upon the entrance to the tunnel, where Ebaugh had been hiding for almost a year. It is charged that Ebaugh dragged Lewis's body down the trail 500 yards to the Snow Mountain ditch and piloted it down the ditch a mile, before abandoning it.

At the funeral services yesterday, Thomas O'Dea, who has interested himself in the circumstances surrounding Ebaugh's death, sought signatures to two petitions among the audience as they came out to get into their cars. The petitions are directed to the district attorney and to the attorney general and ask that Davis, who was exonerated by a coroner's jury on November 18th,, be arrested and tried for murder.

CUB SCOUTS

The Grass Valley Cub Scouts program for the winter got under way Friday evening with a meeting at the Scout Lodge to which members of all dens were invited.

Elmer Stevens, of the high school faculty, was introduced as cubmaster to succeed Clay Caldwell for the coming year. Eight dens were registered and it was decided to hold pack meetings on the last Friday of each month. The youngsters enjoyed movies, games and refreshments.

BOND PREMIERE THURSDAY AT NEVADA THEATRE

William Tamblyn, manager of the Nevada Theatre, announces that there will be a bond premiere show at the theatre next Thursday evening. Bond purchasers who show receipts for bonds bought will be admitted free. Tickets are on sale at post office, Nevada City branch of the Bank of America, and the theatre. The title of the moving picture is Bathing Beauty. The show will open at 7:30 o'clock.

MEMORIAL DAY SET FOR DEAD OF WORLD WAR II

DE WITT GENERAL HOSPITAL, Nov. 27 —Major General Shedd, Commanding General of the Ninth Service Command, has set Sunday, December 3 as Memorial Day for the men losing their lives in the present war. Chaplains and commanding officers are planning observances at the posts, camps and stations through out the command.

Colonel William H. Smith, Commanding Officer DeWitt General Hospital, and Chaplain (Major) L. V. Harmon, post chaplain, are arranging a special program, to be held in the post chapel on that Sunday.

Patients, military and civilian personnel are invited to participate in the service by sending in the names of deceased relatives, or close friends, to be put on the honor roll. Names, including rank and theatre in which they lost their lives with next of kin, should be sent to Major R. M. Miller, the post adjutant before Friday, December 1.

The details of the service will be announced later. The public from surrounding communities will be invited to attend.

OPEN SEASON FOR PHEASANTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27—Sunday November 27th, one half hour before sunrise, the season opened on male pheasants, in California. The outlook for this coming season is only fair, the general opinion being that pheasants are more scarce this year than last. No hunting will be permitted in the following counties:

Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Marin, Mariposa, Nevada, Plumas, San Diego, Trinity and Tuolumne.

That portion of Modoc County lying east of the Warner Mountains and north of the Mill Creek road and north of the road extending eastrly from Lake City to the Nevada state line will be closed to pheasant hunting.

Sierra County east of the crest of the Sierra and Yuba Pass summit is closed to pheasant hunting as is Fish and Game district 2 1-2 in Mendocino county.

Pheasant hunters are reminded that in addition to a regular hunting license, pheasants tags are required. These tags cost $1 for ten, and should be purchased in advance of the opening date for shooting. Tags must be carried while hunting, and on killing pheasant must be punched and attached around neck of bird.

Christmas Gifts For Service Men On the Seas

The hospital service committee of the Grass Valley Red Cross Chapter has announced it will sponsor the Christmas gift packages for men in the armed forces who will be on the seas enroute various world battle fronts on Christmas Day.

The packages may be single or multiple gifts, but in no case is the value to exceed $1.50. A personal message or greeting may be included in the package. Dead line for acceptance of these gifts is December 8th. They must be deposited at the Red Cross chapter house before that date. They will be taken to San Francisco and made available aboard ships that will be on the sea on Christmas Day.

SUGGESTIONS OF CONSTITUENTS ARE WELCOME

State Senator Jerrold L. Seawell of Roseville, representing the Seventh Senatorial District, which includes Placer, Nevada and Sierra counties, in announcing the reconvening of the state legislature for Monday, January 8 asks the citizens groups and organizations of the district to contact him on their questions, problems or legislative business, or he would be glad to meet with them in conference or meetings.

Senator Seawell has announced:

"I would appreciate hearing from individuals, groups, or organizations regarding any problems confronting them, or any suggestions they might desire to give me that would benefit the welfare of this district or the state generally. I am willing to meet with any organization prior to the convening of the legislatufe that these problems may be discussed fully."

JAP PSYCHOLOGY NOT EASY TO UNDERSTAND

By LEONE BAXTER

It is not surprising that we have trouble understanding the Japanese. The wonder is how they can understand each other.

Take, for instance, the word "annihilate" a term without which no communique out of Tokyo today is complete. The word can be translated easily into virtually any foreign language without loss of meaning. Its connotations are fairly exact. But the Jap translates it freely—licentiously.

To him, annihilate, does not mean to reduce to nothing, to cause to cease to exist, to exterminate or to destroy, If it did, he could not apply it repeatedly to the same object —the American fleet. But without regard either to emporic or scientific knowledge he should have absorbed by now, he does.

The relation of the Japanese people at home to each day's new accounting of the total destruction of something which was destroyed the day before and the day before that, would be interesting to know. The Tokyo radio says they are excited with boundless joy, as each new and total papier mache victory over the American fleet is announced.

Our guess is that the mixup is less etymological than psychological. At first the odd Japanese line of claiming recurrent victory where there was only disastrous defeat worried observers here. Long after their cause was lost, such a line could keep the Japanese people at home working and starving for Hirohito; it would keep the Japanese soldiers rushing in drunken exultation to pinion themselves on American bayonets. It was clear that on both the home and fighting fronts the Japanese people were convinced their battles were being won.

Today it is plain that the sooner the farce ends the sooner the war will end. One theory has been advanced in qualified military and naval quarters which invites exploration: that Jap leaders not only have been attempting to delude but have been take nin themselves by false reports from the field. Jap pilots it is advanced may have been psychologically unable to report their failure to complete their missions successfully; or they may have been so poorly trained in gomb damage evaluation that they themselves were misled.

Further confusing the Jap at home was Admiral Nomura's statement a few days ago warning the people to tighten their belts and that the enemy—which he called annihilated in a previous broadcast—is planning to reduce Japan with little harm to his own warships and personnel.

One sure aid to the Pacific situation would be a program by our psychological warfare bureau to get the real facts of the war to the people of Japan.

FOREST HILL CLUB REARS 175 PHEASANTS

The Forest Hill Rod and Gun Club has completed a successful season of pheasant rearing, announces Tahoe National Forest Ranger Joe Ely, who is also the club president. The club maintains rearing pens at the Forest Hill ranger station. Each club member is responsible for spading his portion of the rearing pen each fall and planting wheat and rape seed. This assures greens for the young birds in the spring.

Ely states that the club started the season with 200 pheasant chicks supplied by the California Division of Fish and Game. Of these 175 reached maturity and were released this fall. Species were divided among Reeves, Mongolian and Ring Neck China pheasants. A loss of only 25 birds out of 200 is considered low as the birds are very delicate in infancy. Birds are kept in the rearing pens until they are three months old. Louise Hughes, dispatcher-clerk at the Forest Hill ranger station, assumed charge of the birds this year and the project's success can well be attributed to her constant attention to the young birds.

Club president Ely and secretary M. W. Tripp arranged a dinner and party for the 20 members of the club this fall, signalling the close of the 1944 activities.

Ranger Ely states that the Forest Hill rod and gun club is dedicated to the improvement of hunting and fishing on the Forest Hill Divide. It is anticipated that artificial rearing of young pheasants will cause this fine bird to become plentiful enough so that seasonal hunting will be possible not too far in the future.

PHONES PLANNED FOR EVERYBODY WHEN WAR ENDS

A joint committee of representatives of Bell and independent operating telephone companies throughout the United States has been formed to advance the nation wide post war programs which the various telephone companies have been working on individually to extend and improve farm telephone service, it was announced today by E. R. Ingalls, telephone company manager.

Co-chairman of the committee are John P. Boylan, president of the United States Independent Telephone Association, the National organization of the thousands of independent telephone companies, and Keith S. McHugh, vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, representing the Bell operating companies.

"Rural telephone service is more highly developed in this country, under the American system of private enterprise. than in any other country in the world," Boylan and McHugh said today in a statement issued by them for the committee. "However, it is by no means as highly developed as we in the industry want to see it, and the industry intends to do everything in its power to provide more service, and better service, at a cost which the farmer can afford.

"Since operating telephone companies throughout the whole country have been working on this problem, a representative joint committee has been formed consisting of a number of their most experienced officials. We believe that the application of new facilities and methods which were under development by the industry before the demands of war interrupted our research and construction program will help to bring the telephone service to many new farm customers. As soon as war demands are reduced, we propose to resume and extend our research effort and along with it, the intensive program for extending farm service which was being carried on before the outbreak of hostilities.

"Over one half million miles of telephone poles lines serving rural areas have already been built so that more than two thirds of all rural families in the United States can be served from extsing lines. Since 1935 more than 500,000 additional subscribers in rural areas have become telephone subschibers—an increase of 35 per cent. One of the major objectives is to continue this upward trend by making the service ovxer existing lines increasingly valuable and attractive. This the industry intends to do to the limit of its ability.

LEGISLATURE EXPECTED TO REDUCE TAXES

By CLEM WHITAKER

With war boom state revenues still running far in excess of normal budget requirements, despite the multi million dollar fund siphoned off for post war building programs, the 1945 state legislature when it convenes next January, undoubtedly will vote a two year continuance in tax reductions adopted at the 1943 session.

Majority leaders of the senate and assembly, it can be authoritatively stated, have made a careful survey of the state's financial condition and are in general agreement that the tax cuts now in effect can be continued for another two years.

Even with the substantial slashes in tax rates voted two years ago, state revenues, under the impact of a war geared economy, have exceeded expectations, with the result that the state general fund will boast a surplus of approximately $250,000,000 at the close of the current biennium next June.

With $150,000,000 of this huge surplus has been earmarked and set aside—$14,000,000 for bond debt redemption and $136,000,000 for post war construction—there will still be an unencumbered surplus of approximately $100,000,000 at the start of the new biennial period, unless this reserve is dissipated by pork barrel raids at the forthcoming legislative session.

Tax reduction adopted at the 1943 sessions, which, with one exception must be voted again at next year's session if they are to continue in effect during the coming two years, included:

1.—Reduction of the state sales tax from 3 per cent to 2 1-2 per cent.

2—Several modifications in the state income tax, including a reduction of the upper bracket tax from 15 per cetn to 6 per cent of net income, and an increase of the personal exemption from $2500 to $3500.

3—A 15 per cent credit on bank and corporation franchise tax payments.

The legislature in slashing the income tax rate for top bracket taxpayers, made the reduction permanent, bpt each of the other tax cuts was enacted for a two year period only—and must be re-adopted at the 1945 session to remain effective.

There is every prospect that the legislature will act promptly to re-enact the broad tax saving program for the new two year period and it is even quite possible that rate reductions may also be ordered in other state levies.

A sudden ending of the war in Europe might modify the tax reduction program, but that would not necessarily follow, as California's war industries, which are largely responsible for the state's swollen revenues are expected to stay in full scale production until the defeat of Japan is clearly in sight.

Sugar Loaf Trail To Be Cleared Next Year

The Nevada City Garden Club meeting at the home of Mrs. H. F. Sofge on Prospect Hill, decided to make the trail up Sugar Loaf Mountain, adjacent to the city, next seasons prime project. Some work in clearing the trail has been accomplished during the past summer under the supervision of the club.

The frist meeting of the new season will be held in January. Officers elected to take charge of the club's affairs next year are: Mrs. Lloyd Hiscox, president; Mrs. Colin Tamblyn, vice president; Mrs. Earl Meachum, secretary; Mrs. Russell Champie, treasurer and Mrs. William Perry, program chairman.

Tea was served by Mrs. Sofge, assisted by Mrs. Nettie Gildersleev and Mrs. Harriet Farmer. Mrs. Colin Tamblyn poured.

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H. M. LEETE - - - - - Editor and Publisher

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JUST WONDERIN'

I wonder if we truly do
Believe the things we say we do,
And if we really don't believe
The things we say we do believe,
Are we not tending to deceive
Ourselves and others?

A notable California editor once wrote, "consistency thou are a gem of purest ray serene," and most of us have observed at one time or another, that we humans are consistent only in our inconsistencies.

The little, harmless inconsistencies, indulged in by ourselves and others, contribute to the spice and zest of life; they point many a moral, adorn many a tale and furnish material for countless jokes, some good some bad.

Perhaps a person who was at all times consistent in thought, word and deed, would be deadly dull. Surely, his life would follow a prescribed pattern; he might fall into a rut; but why speculate? If any one of us happens to come across a man or woman who is cinsistently consistent, we might take notes and make a detailed report to the consistently inconsistent general public.

However there are some inconsistencies of which we are guilty that tend to disillusion those about us, especially young children whose observant eyes are upon us and who may be unduly influenced in their thinking and believing by our thoughtless inadvertencies.

I remember one of my first moments of disilusionment and realize how the plastic mind of childhood eceives and retains unpleasant impressions.

In a distant city, many years ago, my paents and I lived next door to a man who odor of sancity permeated the entire neighborhood. He posed as a religious leader, made long prayers in dictatorial tones which led me to believe that one who could speak with his maker so familiarly, must be a holy man indeed. In his presence, I suffered a spiritual inferiority compex and became inarticulate. He boasted of being saved to the uttermost. I was duly impressed.

Then one morning I heard a hullabaloo in the next yard. Mr. Sinnik was beating his dog most unmercifully, kicking him and using unorthodox language.H

Beating a dog. That was unthinkable. I had never seen it done before, so without taking though for the morrow. I dashed to the dividing fence and called out, "oh Mr. Sinnik, are you saved this morning?"

I'll never forge the hot angry face he turned toward me, or the withering scorn with which he called me an "impudent brat."

I had a name for him in my min, but I refrained from speaking it and that word was "hypocrite". I no longer respected him and my belief in him had suddenly become nonexistent. At that moment I conceived a dark suspicion of those who profess their sancity overly much; which remains to this day.

It is not well to disillusion a child, but it is something that is very easily done.

In these days of strife and instability, let's try to be consistent in those matters which are of vital importance; above all, let's so conduct ourselves, that no child shall suffer disillusionment because of our deeds and words.—A. Merriam onner.

NOW FOR CENTRAL VALLEY

With the national election out of the way California should lose no time getting into action on some of its state problems. The political campaign has been an unavoiable diversion. It's all over now. California has a big job of state development to which it must buckle down with a will if she is to keep abreast of pogress on the western coast and in the Pacific when the war ends.

Among the problems having the biggest potential is the Central Valley development based upon the great irrigation, flood control and power program now nearing completion. We are not thinking of the problem of wether it should be taken over by the state or continued under federal control. The larger aspect is what shall be done with this vast resource no matter who controls it.

It is the biggest single development enterprise ever to come to California. If its potentials are rightly utilized both by public and private investment it will give central and northern California an industrial impetus the magnitude of which scarcely can be estimated.

All minor issues, all bickerings over small details should be swept aside in favor of a united movement to convert cheap water, heap power and protection from floods into a new agricultural and industrial empire in the heart of tris fortunate taste.—San Francisco News.

PRACTICAL PLANNING

San Francisco is giving an excellent demonstration of how to prepare concretely for post war planning. The city has done more than merely commit a host of proposals to paper although she has done that, too.

With the highest tax rate in history and a long record of opposition to bond issues, the city by the Golden Gate has just paid $7,500,000 to merge its two traction systems, thus getting set for post war reorganization of mass transportation. It has just voted $12,000,000 for new sewers, $1,250,000 for a modern juvenile court building, and is talking about a $20,000,000 issue to make its airport the finest in the west.

There is quite evidently a spirit of progress abroad in the bay metropolis. Whatever its origin it is hard headed and based on a realization that post war dreams, to be realized, must include besides hope and aspirations, a stuff known as elgal tender.—Contributed.

AMER. SCIENTISTS AND ARGENTINAS NOTED BIOLOGIST

BERKELEY, Nov. 27—A committee has been formed to aid Dr. Bernardo A. Houssay of Buenos Aires, noted biologist and endoctrinologist loyal to the allied cause, according to Dr. Herbert Evans, chairman and director of the Institute of Experimental Biology on the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

Dr. Houssay and staff were discharged from their positions in a state supported institution for their sympathy with the allied cause and disapproval of the actions taken by the Argentine government. With the aid of private funds they have established an institute of biology and experimental medicine and are continuing their scientific investigation but they have been cut off from the excellent library built up by them and given to the University of Buenos Aires. The Pacific Coast branch of the Pan American Medical society has charged itself with sending complete files of the annual reviews of biochemistry and physiology and at least two years subscriptions of four other scientific journals. Dr. Evans reports. A letter from Dr. Houssay dated June 14 of this year indicated his need of at least current subscriptions to a number of other scientific journals.

"Many American investigators have expressed a wish to contribute to a modest sum to be used in this way as evidence of desire to assist a distinguished colleague and his associates."

U. C. MAN WINS NOBEL PRIZE

BERKELEY, Nov. 27—Dr. Joseph Erlanger, University of California graduate and Hitchcock lecturer on the Berkeley campus in 1930 shares the 1944 Nobel Prize in Medical Research with Dr. Herbert Gasser head of the Rockefeller Institute, the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm announced recently.

The two men both physiologists, were awarded the prize for work in demonstrating the reaction of nerve fibres to electrical impulses. In experiments they sent small electrical impulses along isolated nerve strand recording the speed and volume of fiber responses on a cathode ray ascillograph. The scientists found that various strands in a bundle of nerves differ in the impulses they transmit that individual nerve cells are 'like tubular electriral condensers" and that impulses of pain dedend on the tiniest nerve strands.

After 34 years as professor of physology at Washington University, St. Louis, Dr. Erlanger became professor emeritus last Julf. He still teaches and experiments. The physiologist was born in San Francisc and obtained his BS degree from the University of California in 1895. In 1932 he received the honorary LLD degree from the university. As Hitchcock lecturer on the campus in 1930 Dr. Erlanger delivered a series of five lectures on The Analysis of the Electrical Manifestations of Nerve Action.

Thomas O'Dea, Petition Circulator, In Jail

Thomas J. O'Dea, who has been circulating petitions directed to the district attorney and attorney general asking that steps be taken to arrest and try Irvin W. Davis on a charge of murdering William Ebaugh November 17th, is in the city jail in Grass Valley, accused of striking two members of the Grass Valley police force.

Saturday night, according to the police report, O'Dea struck Patrolman William J. Sproul, who was off duty, in the Club Cafe. Patrolman Kenneth Manuel, across the street heard the fracas. On entering the cafe, O'Dea swung at him and missed. Manuel handcuffed him took him to the city jail. When he removed the handcuffs O'Dea slugged him. O'Dea is charged with assault and battery and resisting an officer.

O'Dea, during the past week, has been associated with Arthur De Beau Carr, Sacramento attorney, in an attempt to secure the arrest and trial of Irvin W. Davis, who shot and killed Ebaugh when the latter resisted arrest. Ebaugh was charged with the murder of Henry Lewis on October 15th.

In an invasion a mechanized division uses about 18,000 gallons of gas every hour it is on the move.

URGES 100 PCT. WAR CHEST RESPONSE

Lagging behind the rest of the state in the War Chest drive which to date reports a 97.6 attainment of the $21,000,000 goal, 19 of the 58 counties have failed to meet their quota.

Nevada county is one of these with 74.2 per cent attained according to the county drive chairman, Vernon Stoll who urged residents who have not donated to do so at once.

"With less than 3 per cent needed to reach the state quota, we can't afford to have our county tagged as one of those failing to carry its full share of the load. I understand that some counties have gone over the top as much as 129 per cent. We must not let it be said that some other county had to fill in where we lacked."

Former Nevada City Resident Dies In Santa Cruz

News of the death of Charles Gray, 70, has been received in this city by his friends. Gray came to Nevada City when eight years of age with his parents. After graduating from the local schools he married Miss Viola Ragon in 1896. He moved to Lincoln with his family in 1901 and from there to Lodi in 1908. A year ago the family moved to Santa Cruz where Gray passed away on November 18th.

Surviving are his wife Mrs. Viola Gray, two sons, Glendon Gray of Santa Cruz and Verle Gray of the U. S. Army and daughter Mrs. Bridelle Barth of Oakland. Following funeral services in Santa Cruz, the remains were interred in the Odd Fellows Cemetery there.

DEATH

EBAUGH—Near Nevada City, Nevada County, November 17, 1944, William Ebaugh, son of Mrs. Mabel Lemons of Richmond, Contra Costa County, a native of Nevada County, aged 37 years. Funeral services were held in Grass Valley November 24. Interment was in the Pine Grove Cemetery in Nevada City.

TEEN AGE CONFERENCE

Four Grass Valley young people attended the first Teen Age Conference held Saturday and Sunday in Sacramento. They were Marilyn Anderson, Josephine Gliko, Howard Opie and Don Davis. They represented Grass Valley's Recreation Center at the gathering.

BIRTHS

WOOD—In Nevada City, Nevada County, November 19, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Wood of Grass Valley, a son.

COSTA—In Nevada City, Nevada County, November 18, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Costa, a son.

PEACE OFFICERS HOLD ELECTION

At a meeting held in Sheriff Carl J. Tobiassen's office the Nevada-Sierra Peace Officers Association, elected Thomas Lawrence, president; A. W. McGagin, first vice president; George DeSoto, second vice president; William French, 3rd vice president, Gene Johnson, sergeant at arms, and H. F. Sofge, secretary treasurer.

BRAZILIAN SEES U. C. CAMPUS

BERKELEY, Nov. 27—In joining the faculty on the Berkeley campus of the University of California as a lecturer in Portuguese, Mario Camarinha Da Silva, a Brazilian is seeing the United States for the first time. The South American arrived on the campus early this month and during the fall will conduct classes in Portuguese reading and Brazilian literature.

Before coming to Berkeley, Camarinha Da Silvo taught Spanish American literature at the Faculdade Catholica de Dilosofia and the Faculcade de Filosofia de Instituto Santa Ursula in Rio de Janiero. He was also technical assistant in the language division of the Serviceo Nacional de Aprendigagem Industrial on the origin of Brazilian novels.

There is no similiarity between Brazalian campuses and those of the United States, Camarinha da Silva says, In Rio, university buildings are not centralized on one campus as in this country, but are scattered throughout the city. The University of Rio de Janiero with its many fields of study, has a large inrollment. However in all fields except teaching, men outnumber the women. The South American says the cultural interchange of students between universities in Brazil and the United States is greater now than ever before.

DAUGHTER OF QUEZON ENROLLS TS U. C. STUDENT

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 27—Maria Zeneida Quezon, daughter of the late Manuel Quezon, has enrolled on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California as a special student in chemistry and physics.

Although Miss Quezon already holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Santo Tomas in Manila she now expects to follow a pre-medical course, which she hopes to complete upon her return to the Philippines. She is now living in Los Angeles with her family.

NOTICE FOR PAYMENT OF COUNTY TAXES

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property and one-half of the taxes on all real property for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1944, and ending June 30, 1945, will be due on November 1st, 1944, and will be delinquent on the 5th day of December, 1944, at 5 o'clock p. m., and unless paid prior thereto six per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and if said one half be not paid before the 5th day of December, 1944, at 5 o'clock p. m., an additional three per cent will be added thereto. The remaining one half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first day of January, 1945, and will be delinquent the 20th day of April, 1945 (at 5 o'clock p .m., and unless paid prior there to three per cent will be added to the amount thereof together with a further charge of 50c for each lot, piece or parcel of land separately assessed and for each assessment of personal property.

All taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

Taxes are payable at the Treasurer's and Tax Collectors office, Nevada County Courthouse, Nevada City, California.

ELMA HECKER,
Ex Officio Collector and County Treasurer, Nevada City, California.

Phone 36 FOR WANT ADS

WANTED — Woman for general housework and care of two children to live on place. Apply at Phone 244-J. 11271tc

WANTED POSITION as companion to elderly person or couple. Would do plain cooking. Write care of National Hotel. Doris McDaniel. 2tp

FOR SALE—PINE WOOD — Two tier or more delivered in Nevada City or Grass Valley. Jakes Wood Yard, Cartoscelli Place, Grass Valley-Nevada City Highway. 4-13-1moc

WANTED — Coin collections. L. E. Sherow, Box 2, Nevada City. 3mo.-11-13

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE moving in standard furniture van. First class staroge facilities. Furniture bought and sold. Hills Flat Reliable Transfer, Grass Valley. Weekly trips to bay area. Phone 471-W or 39. 3-1tf

EXPERT RADIO REPAIRING — Loud Speaker Systems for Rent. Complete stock of portable and large type radio batteries. ART'S RADIO HOSPITAL — Specialists in Radio ills. 201 Mill Street, Grass Valley. Phone 984 . 2-19tf

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THE NUGGET

Tell it Better—Write a Letter
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LORD BALTIMORE
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AVAILABLE Rexall DRUG STORE EXCLUSIVELY

YOU WILL FIND HERE—the largest assortment of writing material in town.

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Phone 8-W

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400 Broad Street
Office Hours: 10-12 a. m.; 2-5 p. m.
Evenings 7-8. Phone 395 X-RAY

CHIROPRACTOR

DR. E. B. SMITH
CHIROPRACTOR
Office Hours, Daily—10 a. m. to 12 Noon, 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday 7 p. m. to 8 p. m. 413 West Main Street, Grass Valley, Phone 432.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
Union Building Broad Street
Nevada City Telephone 28

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Office Hours: 1 to 3. 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays 11:30 to 12:30.
129 South Auburn St., Grass Valley
Phone Grass Valley 360
If No Answer—Grass Valley 17-W.

CARL POWER JONES, M.D
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office Hours: 1 to 3. 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays 11:30 to 12:30
129 South Auburn St., Grass Valley
Phone Grass Valley 17-W

NEVADA CITY

FRATERNAL AND CLUB DIRECTORY

WOMEN'S CIVIC CLUB
Regular meetings the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month, at the Grammar School Auditorium. 2:30 p. m.
MRS. BERYL ROBINSON, Pres.
MRS. MARGARET WELLS, Sec.

NEVADA CITY LODGE, No. 518 B. P. O. ELKS
Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at 8 p. m. in Elks Home, Pine St. Phone 103. Visitinw Elks welcome.
W. L. TAMBLYN,
LAMBERT THOMAS, Sec.

HYDRAULIC PARLOR NO. 56, N. S. G. W.
Meets every Tuesday evening at Pythian Castle, 232 Broad Street Visiting Native Sons welcome.
GERALD D. PEARD, Pres.
DR. C. W. CHAPMAN, Rec. Sec'y

OUSTOMAH LODGE No. 16 IOOF
Meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 at Odd Fellows Hall.
HARRY R. DOUGLASS, N. G.
WM. H. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec'y.
JOHN W. DARKE, Fin. Sec'y.

GOD IS MY CO-PILOT

By Col. Robert L. Scott

W.N.U. RELEASE

CHAPTER XII

After following the Salween to the South until I could see Lashio, I turned West for the field and came in right on the treetops, strafing the anti-aircraft guns in two passes. On the second run across the field I felt and heard bullets hitting my ship, but didn't see their origin until nearly too late. Down close to the West end of the field, almost under the trees, were Japanese ground soldiers. They were grouped into two squares like the old Macedonian phalanx, and were firing rifles at me. I turned my guns on them and could see the fifty-calibre fire taking good toll from the Jap ranks. But even after I had made three runs on them, I noted that they continued to hold their positions, an excellent demonstration of perfect battle discipline. Later on one of the AVG aces, Tex Hill, told me that he had seen the same thing down in Thailand, and that after he'd strafed one of the squares of about a hundred men and there were only two or three on their feet, those few still were shooting at him when he left the field.

Leaving Lashio, I went to Katha looking for a Jap train on the railway, but succeeded only in gathering a little more ground fire. From there I went back North to Bhamo, and seeing no barges, continued on to Myitkyina, keeping very close to the surface of the Irrawaddy, and strafed the gun positions of the enemy on the field with the last of my ammunition. When I landed I had made almost eight hundred miles, which is just about the limit for a fighter ship, especially since I had strafed at full throttle for several minutes. There were a few holes in my ship, but mostly in the fabric of the rudder and the flippers. The Japs couldn't learn to lead me enough; I guess they'd never hunted game birds.

In less than an hour I took off again and made a shorter trip to Mogaung and Katha, searching without success for a train. After getting more fuel I went back and strafed Myitkyina, turned South, and caught a barge of enemy equipment at Bhamo. Though I didn't sink this river boat, I put at least eight hundred rounds of ammunition in it, and left it settling in the water and drifting slowly with the current. The crew either were killed or jumped into the river.

And now, to close the big day, I got in the air again and set my course for the bridge on the Salween about twenty miles West of Paoshan. I had received a radio report that the AVG under Tom Jones, Bishop, and Tex Hill were dive-bombing the Japs who were constructing a pontoon bridge there. Reaching the rendezvous point, I couldn't see a thing except some burning trucks that the AVG had strafed on the Jap side of the Salween; evidently I had got to the battle too late.

I had turned South towards Lashio and was flying through a moderate rain when, down below on the Burma Road, I saw a troop column marching South, probably towards Chefang. At this point the Burma Road is about eight thousand feet above sea level, rising nearby to its ceiling, just over nine thousand feet.

The troops below me were Japanese soldiers, evidently retreating from the mauling they had taken back there on the river, when the AVG had bombed them with five-hundred-pound bombs. I turned to the side, to watch them—they were in heavy rain, and from the standpoint of their own safety they were in the worst possible place on the road. The Burma Road was cut out of red Yunnan clay, and there were steep banks on both sides of the column—besides I don't think they had heard me over the roar of the rain, and I know they hadn't seen my ship.

I turned my gun switches on and dove for the kill, sighting carefully through my lighted sight. My tracers struck the target dead center, for I had held my fire until the last moment. There was no need of doing this job at high speed, for if I merely cruised I'd have longer to shoot at them and could also look out for the hills hidden in the rain and the clouds. This time there was no dust, but the red, muddy water went up like a geyser. The six Fifties seemed to cut the column to bits. As I passed over, I could see those who hadn't been hit trying desperately to crawl up the muddy bank to the safety of the trees and slipping back.

Turning very close to the hills, I came back over. Every now and then I'd lose them, for the rain was heavy and it was dark in the clouds, so dark that my tracers burned brilliant to the ground and then ricocheted away into the air again, still burning. I think it was in my third pass, as the Japs seemed to be giving up the effort to climb off the road, that I decided my ship would be called "Old Exterminator."

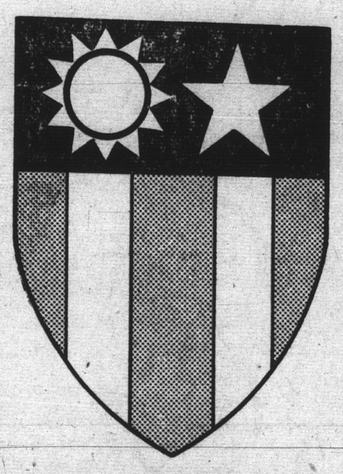
Their officers must have called double-time, for they spread out as much as they could and ran South on the road through the rain. I kept on cutting them to pieces until my ammunition was gone; I fired 1,890 rounds into those three or four hundred Japanese, and I don't think more than a handful escaped.

Rather tired from ten hours' flying that day, all combat, I went back home excited but somewhat on the thoughtful side. It had taken me about two weeks of flying this ship to realize what a weapon it really was. I had just seen it cut a Japanese battalion to bits, had seen the firepower of one American airplane leave three or four hundred dead and dying enemy soldiers in the mud of the Burma Road. As I listened to the roar of that Allison engine and patted the gun-sight affectionately, "Old Exterminator" was more than ever a character to me—it was an institution. I knew right then that this ship was almost a human being.

As the May days drifted into weeks, I made up little schemes to fool the Japs. Perhaps the schemes worked, perhaps they didn't—anyway they eased the disappointment of not getting letters from my wife and little girl and from the other folks back home.

I'd make my two, three, or four mission flights a day with the fighter. But I'd go early in the morning with the spinner on the "shark's" nose painted white, and I'd attack Lashio or Mogaung from the South. Later in the morning I'd strike from the West, with the spinner painted blue. After lunch the eager painters or my drafted crewmen would have the spinner another color for my flight. By the time I made the fourth sortie, with the spinner a fourth color and my approach from a fourth direction, I'm sure the Japs didn't know where I came from—and most certainly they didn't guess that the American fighter force in Assam was composed of one single Kittyhawk. If they had, they would have been forced to do something to "save face." For at the moment, with me drunk with the wine of my first combat, the Jap was losing face.

During this month I went to China as much as possible to talk to members of the AVG. Some of these pilots I had taught to fly in the Army Schools back home. I had checked quite a few of them and I was older, but I'm glad I realized then



Symbol of the American Volunteer Group "Flying Tigers", which made aerial combat history over China and Burma when the Japs were having their inning. The AVG was later inducted into the Army Air Corps, with General Claire Chennault as commander.

that these younger pilots knew a million times more about combat than I did. I'd corner some of these Flying Tigers and ask them questions, for I longed for the day when I'd get to fly on attacking missions with them.

At first they were hard to know. The men they had met as representing our Army in China had been pretty harsh with these high-strung flyers, who after all had done the greatest job in the war against the enemy. In the beginning they were reluctant to answer my questions or tell me the secrets of their success in combat. They couldn't understand why a Colonel in the Army Air Corps had to know anything. As George Paxton put it: Didn't the Army know everything? "Seems like to me," he said, "every army officer we've seen out here knows all the answers."

When he found out that I was serious, and that my ambition was to get over there and fly with them, and learn combat from them, so that in the end I might teach it to our younger pilots who would be coming out, he told me things that I would never have learned otherwise.

"First," he said, leading me off under the wing of one of the P-40's, "first, the Old Man says, never turn with one of the Zeros. He says that's bad."

I learned that the Jap ship would outmaneuver anything and would outclimb the P-40 four to one. "But that doesn't matter," Paxton said. "The P-40 is the strongest ship in the world. It's heavy as hell, but that makes it out-dive just about anything, and it'll out-dive the Jap two to one. With those two Fifties and the four thirty-caliber guns in the B's we have done pretty good. Now with the six Fifties in the new Kittyhawks we out-gun anything."

He told me that Hill, Rector, Bond, Neal, Lawler, and other aces had seen Zeros disintegrate in front of their six Fifties, and went on to advise that I use the good qualities of the P-40's against the bad qualities of the Jap, but never try to beat him at his own game—climbing and maneuverability.

Paxton did me a lot of good—he got me my first flight with the AVG on the Emperor's birthday. But the Jap didn't come in. We were the most griped bunch you've ever seen. Everyone up and waiting at three a. m.—and then the dirty so-and-so's didn't have the guts to come in!

I heard a story on George Paxton that will show you the kind of tough Texan he was. It was down over Rangoon, near Mingaladon airdrome, in the early days of the Burma war. Doctor Gentry, who told me the story, said that the squadron George was in was aloft and engaging the Japanese over the field. Looking upstairs, you could see the condensation streamers criss-crossing the sky, and every now and then a trail of smoke as a Jap Zero burned and plunged towards the earth.

Finally eight or nine Zeros ganged up on George Paxton. They got on his tail and they got all over him. He fought his way partially out of the trap, but two of them right on his tail literally shot him to pieces. George's ship was seen to trail smoke and dive straight down, from about fifteen thousand feet. Doctor Gentry said they watched the stricken Forty and knew who it was by the number. As it disappeared behind the trees they mentally crossed the boy Paxton off their list of living men.

But George and the sturdy P-40 were not through. There was the surging scream of an Allison engine's last boost, and the ship skimmed over the trees and made a belly landing on the soft part of the field. Even then, considering the number of Japs who had been using George for target practice and the way the ship looked, with big holes in the tail, wings, and fuselage, as they drove out for him in the jeep they expected to find just a body.

Instead, they found George Paxton standing by the side of his ship, swearing and shaking his fist at the sky.

Doctor Gentry said he looked into the cockpit. The instrument panel was just about shot away, the rudder pedals were partly shot to pieces, the armor of the pilot's seat was badly bent—but Paxton was out there yelling:

"I still say those little bastards can't shoot!"

Even his Texas boots were practically shot off. Two doctors picked rivets from George's back all the afternoon, and Jap explosive particles from his feet, legs and hands. The worst injuries had been caused by the Japanese explosive bullets hitting the seat armor and driving the rivets through into George's back. But for the armor, those explosives would have been in Paxton's back, instead of just the rivets.

On May 17, I flew with the AVG on a mission from Kunming into Indo-China. Squadron Leader Bishop led the attack. I flew the wing position with R. T. Smith, one of the aces of the Flying Tigers and one of the pilots I remembered checking during his training days at Santa Maria, California.

We got off the Kunming field with our fighters and headed South over the lakes at twelve thousand feet. In a few minutes we passed Mengtze and the clouds thinned out and the weather got pretty clear. We went just about over Laokay, on the Chinese-Indo-China border. Then we followed the River Rouge through the very crooked gorge in the mountains, on South towards Hanoi.

Just about halfway between the border and Hanoi we saw a train coming North on the railroad. Bishop led four of us down to strafe it while the other four stayed at twelve thousand for top-cover. We circled over the train as we spiralled down to attack, and while the speed of the dive built up I got my gun-switch on and tried to trim the ship for the increasing speed.

As we levelled off and went in for the kill, I saw Bishop's tracers hitting the engine. By the time I got there—in number two position, on Bishop's wing now—the white steam was spraying from the punctured boiler. I saw the engineer and fireman jump from the locomotive, and as we went on down the cars, shooting into them, I saw Jap soldiers and probably Vichy French civilians jumping off too. We came back and set some of the cars on fire. It was a cinch now, for the train had stopped and was no longer weaving through the narrow curves of the gorge.

While the boys talked to one another, we re-formed and I heard Bishop say, "Let's bomb the railroad yards at Laokay with our frags." (Fragmentation bombs.) I thought then that was wrong, for we had alerted Laokay as we flew over and they were probably listening to us and would be waiting for us. That didn't matter, though; we'd get the railroad yards and some of the anti-aircraft crews too, if they didn't look out.

We spiralled down to bomb the target and I saw Bishop's bombs hit dead center on the round-house. Then I dropped mine. Just at that instant Bishop's fighter belched fire and smoke, and I saw him slide his canopy open and jump. His chute opened so close in front of my ship that I pulled up for fear I'd run into it. I hung there for what seemed like hours, with my air speed indicating three hundred miles an hour, while black bursts of anti-aircraft fire broke all around me. The ship just seemed to stand still, but I saw Bishop floating down towards the river that was the boundary between China and Indo-China. At the very last moment, as I got my nose down and got out of the center of the anti-aircraft, I saw an unlucky wind blow the chute back to the Indo-Chinese or Jap side of the river, and Bishop was captured. We heard from him later that he was really a prisoner of the French and was getting along all right.

We re-formed North of Laokay and went back to Kunming. General Chennault said that the train wasn't worth Bishop—we should have left Laokay alone.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

FARM NEWS

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

1945 CROP HARVEST MAY BE LARGEST

This years chops now appear likely to be the largest ever harvested, even topping the miracle of 1942 production with increased yields of corn, sorghums, soybeans, cotton, potatoes, and sweet potatoes in prospect as a result of favorable October weather, the latest USDA crop report reveals.

The corn estimates moved up to 3258 million bushels—4% above any previous year—to rival the all time wheat production of 1945. Sorghums for grain will total nearly 160 million bushels, compared with the previous record of 112 million. Grain production may total about 157.5 million tons, 2 1-3 million above the record set in 1942. The soybean production estimate was raised to 194 million bushels, only 2 million below last years record. The indicated peanut crop of 2 1-3 billion pounds is 6 per cent above each of the last two years and a billion pounds above any pre-war year. The forecast for white potatoes was raised 7 million bushels to 388 millin.

FARM STABILITY FOR SALE

Wise investment of farm income in war bonds is a farmers best insurance against the heavy debt load and falling prices that plagued American agriculture after World War I. In the four years of the first world war, agriculture increased its mortgage debt 2 billion dollars, but in the 4 years up to January 1, 1944, a billion dollars have been written off the mortgage register and the farm debt is still dropping. Farmers have invested 3 billion dollars in war bonds. Bank deposits now average $130 per farm—twice what they were in 1940. The sixth war loan which begins this month, offers American farmers an opportunity to increase their financial stability through the post war period by taking an important part in financing the nations war effort.

CAN'T RUN RISK OF SHORTAGE

Emphasizing the fact that war is wasteful by its very nature, WFA director of distribution, Lee Marshall, said he had no apologies for certain surpluses in the nations war food program during the past year. "We can't take a chance on not having enough food," Marshall said. "Just because we got what we needed the past year is no assurance we will have enough in 1945." Despite a possible surplus at the close of the war, there will be no food dumping such as after the last war, Marshall added.

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR DAIRY PRODUCERS

Post war cheer for W. S. dairy producers still struggling to pull even with demand for their products is offered by Tom G. Stitts, chief of the dairy and poultry branch of WFA's office of distribution, who believes that the reconstruction of our dairy farmers to peace time production probably will be more orderly and require less adjustment than that of any other major group.

From 1943 when the first set aside programs were enacted through December 1944, the government will have purchaserd 749 million pounds of butter—464 million in 1943 and 285 million in 1944; 740 million pounds of cheddar cheese, and 586 million pounds of nonfat dry milk solids. U. S. military and war services hace received 551 million pounds of the butter set aside with most of the remainder going to the Russian army, primarily for hospital use.

EBAUGH'S GUN FOUND

Sheriff Carl J. Tobiassen and deputies, who had been grimly seeking the gun or guns that William Ebaugh was believed to have in the Adrian Melchoir cabin, when he was shot to death November 17th by Irvin Davis, Tuesday afternoon found the gun.

It was buried beneath the mud sill of the woodshed at the back of the cabin, cleverly covered with chips and dead leaves. It was a 12 gauge shotgun of English manufacture, and contained two shells loaded with buckshot. Beside it under the trigger guard were three other shells loaded with buckshot.

The sheriff recounting his long search for a gun on the Melchoir claims or in the cabin there said:

"Last night my wife declared she was sure there was a gun somewhere around or in that cabin. Ebaugh had never actually been seen without a gun or some kind, rifle or shotgun for ten years or more. He always carried a gun, it seemed altogether unreasonable that he wouldn't have a gun with him there. I was determined to find it. I went out there and finally poking under the mud sill in the woodshed, I hit something hard. It was the gun. We dug it out. I am sending it down to the state bureau of Criminal Identification to let them work on finger prints that may be on it.

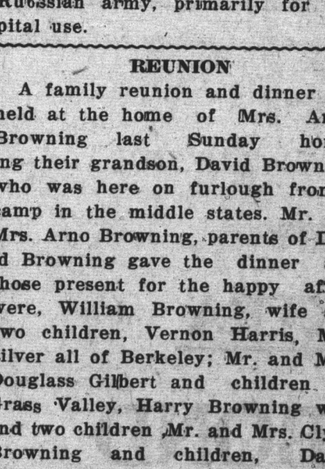
"The Melchoir cabin consists of four rooms, one behind the other. Ebaugh lived in the front room. He had dragged the bed and the stove into that room. The house, as Melchoir built it, was partly insulated, but Ebaugh kept all the doors open and one window in the second room. The first three rooms were shiplapped inside and out, but the woodshed roof and sides, were covered with shakes. Ebaugh had pried the shakes apart around the shed so that he could poke a gun through anywhere or view any one he heard approaching, without being seen himself.

"If Davis had not shot Ebaugh when he did, Ebaugh would undoubtedly have just about filled him full of buckshot. In my opinion that's why he made the break for the cabin door instead of jumping off the porch and taking to the woods."

REUNION

A family reunion and dinner was held at the home of Mrs. Annie Browning last Sunday honoring their grandson, David Browning, who was here on furlough from a camp in the middle states. Mr. and Mrs. Arno Browning, parents of David Browning gave the dinner and those present for the happy affair were, William Browning, wife and two children, Vernon Harris, Mrs. Silver all of Berkeley; Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Gilbert and children of Grass Valley, Harry Browning wife and two children ,Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Browning and children, David Browning, Mrs. Annie Browning and Mr. and Mrs. Arno Browning. Mrs. David Browning and baby of Camino, and honored guest.

Cost of firing a broadside from a battleship is $13,500. A 300 pound depth charge costs $105.



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NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA

WITH OUR

BOYS AND GIRLS

IN GLOBAL WAR

Cecil Schiffner—

Cecil Schiffner, formerly a pharmacist in the U. S. Navy but for the past two years with the Navy's Air Forces, has received an honorable discharge as a result of ill health. After a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Otto E. Schiffner of this city, he went to San Francisco where he will be joined by his wife and baby. Mrs. Cecil Schiffner is now waiting for train reservations before coming west.

Wesley Fuge—

Mrs. Grace Brailey of Grove street received a letter Friday from her son, T Sgt. Wesley Fuge, stating he was in Luxembourg, with the U. S. army. It is very cold where he is camped. Wesley has been in England and was in the invasion of France on D-Day going into France and thence to Holland and Belgium and on to his present position. He was impressed by the cleanliness of the cities and people of Holland. The wooden shoes were in evidence and all youths wear knee pants. In the letter Friday were several pieces of paper money from Luxembourg.

Raymond C. Steger—

Raymond C. Steger who has been at Camp Hood, Texas, for some time is here on furlough visiting his wife, parents, brothers and sisters.

Lt. Vivian Berggren—

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Berggren of this city received the news of the advancement of their daughter, Miss Vivian Berggren to first lieutenaht of nurses. She is stationed in England and her chum, Miss Daisy Mathews, has been returned to the same hospital after a time spent in another camp in England. The two young women trained together and as graduate nurses have worked in the same hospital several years. Lt. Berggren wrote home recently that on a short time off she had gone by plane to Scotland and while there visited many interesting places.

Albert Murray—

Albert Murray, seaman second class of the CB's arrived from Rhode Island a few days ago and is enjoying a visit here with his wife and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schreiber. When his leave is up he will go to Port Hueneme, Southern California.

Harry J. Englebright—

Mrs. Grace Englebright has just received a letter from her son, Harry J. Englebright informing her he has been promoted to lieutenant senior grade. He is with the U. S. fleet in the Pacific.

Max Solaro—

Max Solaro, former local chief of police who enlisted in the CB's over a year ago, wrote Judge and Mrs. Miles Coughlin recently thanking them for a Christmas gift he had just received. He was on one of the Marianna Islands but could not say which one. He had also received pictures sent him by his wife and was happy over them.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dunlap and children spent Thanksgiving holidays in Sacramento with his mother and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Wisken and daughter of Sacramento enjoyed a Thanksgiving holiday in Nevada City with Mrs. Wisker's sisters, Miss Alma Marsh and Mrs. Clem Davis and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Berggren received the sad news of the sudden passing of his brother in law, Harry H. Long in Pasadena Thursday morning. Mrs. Berggren left Friday to attend funeral services. Harry Long resided here for a time some years ago and was employed by the Mt. Chevrolet company in Nevada City and Grass Valley. He leaves to mourn his passing a wife, Mrs. Emma Long, a child, and mother, Mrs. Cora Barker.

Dave Richards owner and operator of the Keystone Meat Market in this city was moved to his home on Boulder street Tuesday after a five week's stay in Jones Memorial hospital in Grass Valley. He is happy to be home again and is making steady improvement in his recovery but it will be a time before he can have visitors.

Miss Esther Tremaine teacher in the Richmond high school, returned to that city Friday after a visit here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tremaine.

Miss Ada Rich who suffered a broken hip in her home recently is getting along nicely in Miners Hospital.

Max Younkers has just returned from a six months visit with relatives in Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Welch and children of Oakland visited her mother, Mrs. Nellie Davis, in Willow Valley several days the latter part of last week.

Miss Ida Pratti of San Francisco arrived Saturday for a week end visit with her parents.

Miss Elsie Schreiber who is attending San Jose state college returned to her classes Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers spent the past week end in Sacramento visiting with their daughter and son in law.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Tuttle, returning from their honeymoon, part of which was passed at Rainbow Tavern, visited Mr. and Mrs. Harley M. Leete at their home on Prospect Hill yesterday. The young couple were married last Wednesday and will begin house keeping in an apartment on Pine Street, San Francisco. Mrs. Tuttle, the former Miss Sally Bertz, with her sister, Mrs. Harley M. Leete Jr, and young nephew, Herley, were guests of the Leetes last summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Stone of the lower Grass Valley-Nevada City highway had as week end guests their son, Lt. John J. Stone and his friends. Lt. John W. Rowby, Lt. Walton M. Robertson, Lt. William F. Munson, Lt. Morton Sloan, Lt. Dick Softye, Lt. Gustav Schmidt. The seven lieutenants are all from the 4th Air Force of Lemoore Field, California. John Stone Sr. is with the Deer Creek saw mill interests here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Martine had as guests at a dinner Sunday her sister, Miss Frances Pryor teacher in the Walnut Grove schools, brother, Roger Pryor with the agricultural office in Colusa county, sister in law Mrs. Ben Pryor, assistant post master in Colusa and his sister Miss Beverly Graham also of Colusa.

CITY PLANNING LECTURES AT U. C.

BERKELEY, Nov. 27 — Future communities may owe the beauty and efficiency of their residential sections and factory areas to an experiment in coordination of instruction by two departments on the Berkeley campus of the University of California, according to Warren C. Perry, professor of architecture.

Set up jointly by the department of architecture and the division of landscape design, the courses will form the nucleus, it is hoped, for comprehensive instruction in regional planning which will include not only the two departments now cooperating but also others teaching related subjects such as public administration and engineering.

The course in architecture as given by L .D. Tilton, lecturer in political science and architecture and director of city planning in San Francisco will include advanced study of city planning and will be open to qualified students of landscape design, architecture and engineering. The laboratory course will be given by H. L. Vaughan, associate professor of landscape design, and will include actual problems in the development of a community. A large contour map will model the piece of land on which the students must place roads, community centers, residences and factory areas, Professor Perry says.

Grass Valley Carol Choir Organizes For Yuletide

The Grass Valley Carol Choir, consisting of 40 singers this year, held its first rehearsal last evening in the Grass Valley Methodist Church at close of the evening services.

At a business meeting held last week, several former members of the choir, who have returned from work elsewhere, appeared for enrollment. The choir has already received one inquiry respecting a broadcast during the holiday season. It was determined that they will sing at Camp Beale and DeWitt General Hospital around Christmas time, and maintain the usual schedule in Grass Valley and Nevada City.

FOUR PART WAR STEPS TO INSURE LASTING JOBS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27— Planning by California to bridge the period between total war and total peace should be bold and definite, but always realistic, Harrison S. Robinson, president of the California State Chamber of Commerce, told the senate special committee to investigate centralization of heavy industries which opened its California hearings last week.

Robinson enumerated four post war steps which, if taken by individuals or corporations would be most likely to produce real and lasting employment in California in the post war period. They were:

First: Restore businesses impaired or destroyed by war conditions, which had already proved their value and validity.

Second: Enlarge those going concerns which have a good chance to succeed with an expanded operation.

Third: Start new ventures which realistic examination shows likely to succeed.

Fourth: Through consultation of interested parties and by cooperative action where that is necessary, greatly alter and expand certain broad general types of enterprise. In some projects this may involve public participation.

Examples: Housing, merchant marine.

Realistic planning, Robinson stated, will accept the premise that employment is provided by production and distribution and by activity which in some ways serve those two great functions; and that on the average and in the long run production and distribution must be conducted at a profit or employment will cease.

"It is entirely consistent with this thinking for California and other western states to increase the amount of manufacturing carried on within their borders," he said. "There should be conscious and positive efforts in that direction, but such increases in western manufacturing should, in the main, be carried on under conditions of free competition in order that industries once created will be able to maintain themselves over the long pull. Will not everyone agree that there should be a minimum of artificiality and a maximum of naturalness in the growth of western manufacturing?

"If there are in California war-created plants and facilities which cannot serve a peace time consumer demand we should not depend on them for post war jobs. As a factor in national defense the federal government will be justified during peace times in keeping some of them in being, even at a substantial cost to the goverrnment, but this kind of activity will not be a great job producer and we should not deceive our serves by thinking otherwise.

"In due time, in the whole subject of post war jobs in California as elsewhere there will have to be thrashed out issues of taxes and loans and perhaps subsidies. I think that right now it is important to call all those things by their names, to get those names out before all of us, and to know that we are going to have to deal with the intricate and difficult things which they represent and deal with them wisely and well if there are to be enduring jobs after the war is over."

SLOT MACHINES NABBED

Chief of Police Ben Jenkins of Grass Valley announces that he has raided premises which slot machines were operated and has seized three of them. No arrests were made.

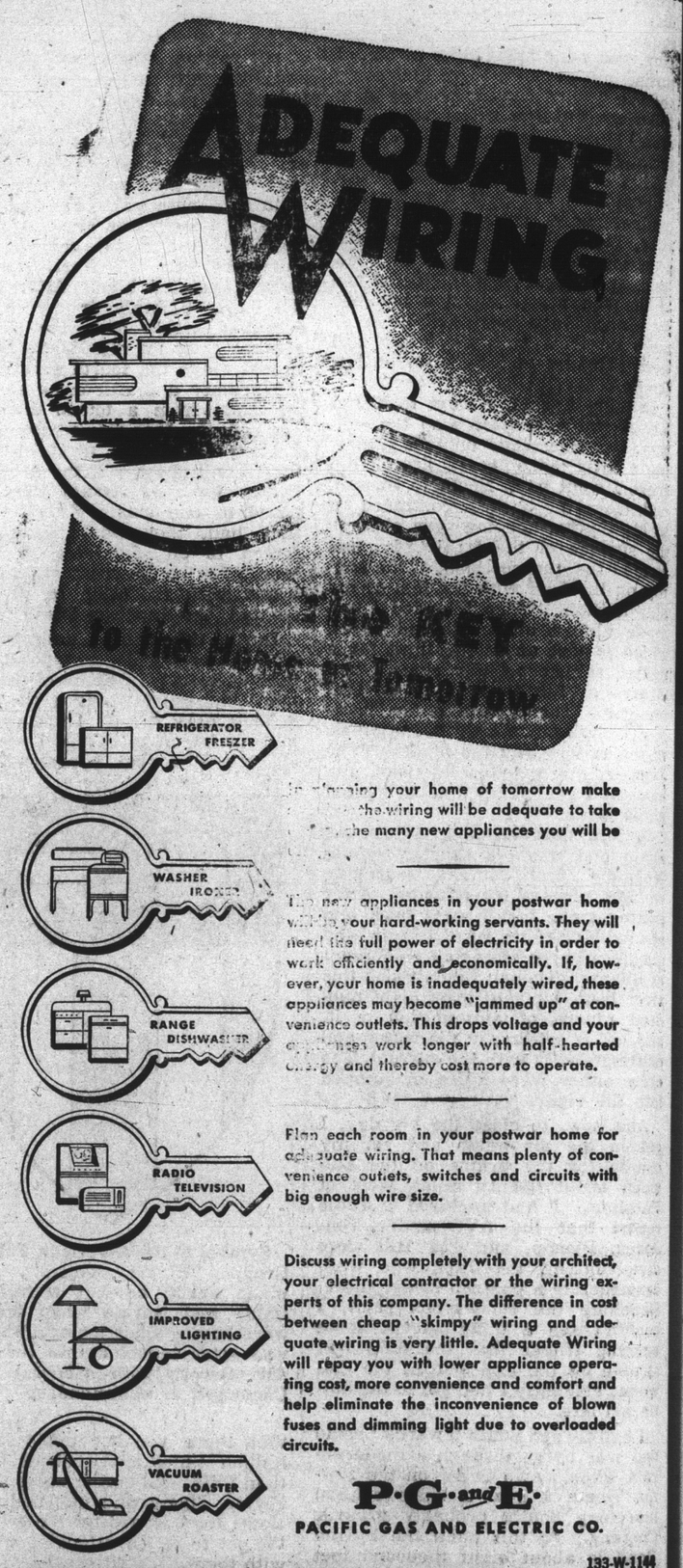
"I am not going to permit this illegal device in Grass Valley," said Jenkins. "The justice of the peace will determine what is to be done with the machines we picked up."

GREAT POCAHONTAS WELCOME

Council No. 6, Degree of Pocahontas, meeting Monday night approved plans for a reception for the Great Pocahontas when she makes her official visit here on December 11th. Members of the committee of arrangements are Mrs. Nettie Gildersleeve, Mrs. Blanche Williams, Mrs. Mary Brisebill, Mrs. Maud Mullin, Mrs. Myrtie Bettcher, Mrs. Johannah Personini, and Mrs. Wenona Landsburg.

Plans were discussed for a joi Christmas party for Pocahont members and Redmen with the families.

Millions of dollars will be requi ed for mustering out pay and f various benefits and services vote by congress to help the boys s started in civilian life.



In planning your home of tomorrow make ... the wiring will be adequate to take ... the many new appliances you will be

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Plan each room in your postwar home for adequate wiring. That means plenty of convenience outlets, switches and circuits with big enough wire size.

Discuss wiring completely with your architect, your electrical contractor or the wiring experts of this company. The difference in cost between cheap "skimpy" wiring and adequate wiring is very little. Adequate Wiring will repay you with lower appliance operating cost, more convenience and comfort and help eliminate the inconvenience of blown fuses and dimming light due to overloaded circuits.

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